FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. L—NO. 2,568.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884. [NEW SERIES—VOL. II.—NO. 78.

Death's Anchor.

With sorrows overfreighted,
And driven by winds of care,
Two hearts that love had mated
Were sundered in despair.
Like barques at sea,
With aimless prow,
Benighted and belated
They seemed to me.

But now, ah now!
What change is this?
Their one best treasure—bliss
Naught else could match—is gone:
A child with silent-open eyes
Has wandered forth to meet the dawn
Of Paradise.
And now, ah now!
'Mid storm and wind and eddy
Unmoved they lie,
Quiet as night and as the heaven steady.
What anchor holds them?

Memory, that shall not die
Though the loved one be dead.
Great sorrowful peace enfolds them.
What though they feel the lifting,
Long, sob like motion of the tide?
No more for them the hopeless drifting
Calm as the sleep-hushed head
And feet of him that died,
They rest; and when the strain
Of doubt begins again,
The silent chain—
Like little hands—
Draws them together,
Quickened hearts, fear not!
Nor wreck nor weather
Can mar your lot.

—*G. P. Lathrop, in the Century.*

Lincoln's Nomination—And How it Was Brought About Before the War.

The second national Republican convention was called to meet at Chicago on Wednesday, the 16th of May, 1860, and Mr. Seward's friends regarded his nomination for President as certain. The Illinois State Republican convention met at Decatur a fortnight previous. It was attended by the political friends of Abraham Lincoln, who had written urging them to come, as he thought that if supported by the Illinois delegation he might secure the nomination. Few of them agreed with him, but they worked zealously for him and elected three delegates at large—David Davis, Norman B. Judd and Stephen T. Logan. The other delegate, Orville H. Browning, was a Bates man, but Lincoln approved of his election, saying that Bates would have no show, and that when Browning saw this he would not only go over to him, but would take some of his friends with him.

Judge Davis had never attended a primary meeting or a caucus, much less a convention, but Lincoln prevailed upon him to go to Chicago and conduct his campaign. The judge arrived on the scene of action the Saturday night previous to the meeting of the convention. He found that the parlors at the hotels had all been engaged, and he had to establish his headquarters in two small connecting rooms in the third story of the Tremont House. The outlook was not encouraging, as the only Lincoln men on the ground were a few of the delegates from Illinois and Indiana. Thurlow Weed had thoroughly organized the Seward cohorts, and the streets were filled with thousands who were shouting the New York watery. Lincoln's raw levies were scattered far and wide, and left at the mercy of disciplined politicians. They had no organization. They were even without headquarters. The hotels were packed with the noisy friends of Bates and Seward.

David Davis proved himself a political Camot, and threw the Railsplitter's flag to the breeze. The raw levies were gathered and disciplined. Night and day was he busy, forming combinations and visiting delegations. Horace Greeley, under the guise of a delegate from Orange, appeared as a leader of the Bates men, and Thurlow Weed tooted defiance from his Seward bugle. Davis visited both leaders, and was showered with chaff. But his raw levies were not without backing. On Saturday night he telegraphed to the lawyers of the eighth circuit, assuring them that Old Abe's stock was rising, and that its value would be greatly enhanced by the presence of his friends in force. It was an electric shock. The state was aroused. On Monday and Tuesday trains poured into the city overflowing with Lincoln shouters. They were enthusiastic friends, who gladly paid their way out of love for Lincoln. They massed themselves in the streets, and raised a din that astonished the noisy retainers of Seward. They thronged the corridors of the hotels, and awoke the echoes of the night with their cheers. Hourly their numbers increased. They poured into the wigwam as soon as the doors were opened, and the very atmosphere of the convention seemed surcharged with their enthusiasm.

The two small rooms on the third floor of the Tremont House were the scene of unwonted activity. Every order was promptly executed. Lawyers acted as messengers and judges watched the cars for belated delegates. Under Davis' guidance the work was thoroughly done. When he entered the city on Saturday night barely fifty weak-kneed delegates stood under the Lincoln flag. On the first ballot the Railsplitter polled 162 votes to 173½ for Seward and 48 for Bates. The lanky cohorts in the galleries nearly lifted the roof with their cheers. The second ballot gave Lincoln 181, Seward 184½ and Bates 35. Again the brawny friends of Old Abe roared with delight. The Seward men turned pale, and Thurlow's knees smote together as he saw the writing on the wall. Lincoln was nominated on the next ballot by a vote of 354 to 110½ for Seward, and the whole state of Illinois was thrown into ecstacy. That night Judge Davis went to bed for the first time in six days, having conquered at a total cost, all told, of $700.

Judge Davis went to Springfield on the next day and had a long interview with Mr. Lincoln. The candidate offered to refund the $700, but the Judge said that his friends would not hear of it. Mr. Lincoln's friends urged Judge Davis to take the stump in his behalf. He did so, and made most effective speeches. Nor did he relax his exertions until the closing of the polls. Lincoln carried the state by a plurality of 11,946 over Douglas, and a majority of only 4,629 over all the candidates, in a popular vote of 339,693.—*Boston Budget.*

The Cholera Panic in France.

The panic over the cholera at Marseilles and Toulon seems to have increased rather than diminished during the past week. The railroad trains from those cities were crowded daily with fugitives, and the spread of this dreadful disease to other cities is therefore rendered not only possible but probable. Dr. Koch, the great German authority on the subject, finds his previous researches in Egypt and India confirmed as to the fact that it is Asiatic cholera that has made its appearance in France, and that the microbes, which he affirms to be always present in such cases, have been found by him in the smaller intestines of French cholera patients in larger number even than in similar cases in India. The tendency of the disease to spread is beginning to manifest itself at various points in spite of the precautions taken against it. A few cases are reported at Paris, but the physicians there pronounce them to be sporadic. In Minorca, three cases, originating with refugees from Marseilles, have occurred. Two other cases are reported on board a steamship bound from Marseilles to Cardiff. Preventive measures are being taken everywhere. In Spain and Italy and all along the Mediterranean quarantine has been established. Similar precautionary measures are loudly called for in England. On the continent the danger is the greater because of the impossibility of imposing restriction on overland travel, and when it is considered that a hundred and twenty thousand people have fled from Marseilles since the outbreak, it is evident that by no possible effort of the sanitary authorities can the extension of the epidemic be entirely prevented. Dr. Koch declares the process of fumigation adopted at some railway stations to be worthless. A moist, warm atmosphere is favorable, he says, to the propagation of the disease. In a dry atmosphere the danger is reduced to a minimum. He therefore advises that the streets shall not be watered; that wells be closed, and that only boiled water or mineral waters, well cooked food, peeled fruits, vegetables and preserves be used. After all, it seems to be the general opinion that cholera, having already its foothold on the continent, must run its course, and that the skill of physicians must be depended on to reduce to the lowest point the rate of mortality, aided everywhere by those sanitary measures which are regarded as most essential to the purification of streets and houses and the health of the population. The presence of this disease on the continent will undoubtedly have a great effect on summer travel. Every country during the hot season sends out its thousands abroad seeking health and recreation at watering places, or at mountain resorts, or at the sea-shore. It is altogether probable that many of these currents of travel will be diverted, that Paris will not have its customary influx of foreign visitors, and that Switzerland and many parts of Germany will receive large accessions of travelers, who have usually sought those places that fashion has made most prominent.—*N. Y. Times.*

CLEVELAND AND THE WORKINGMEN.—To a reporter of the New York *Herald* Governor Cleveland said the other day: "To say that I have ever failed to embrace every opportunity offered me to elevate the condition and subserve the real interests of the workingman and to protect him in all his rights is false. This, however, is but evidence of the readiness of some persons to make careless statements when engaged in a struggle, and of others to accept such statements as facts instead of ascertaining the truth from the record. Understand me: I do not profess to be infallible on this or any other question, but I do claim that no sincere and honest workingman can examine my record and find from it anything which tends to show a lack of sympathy with and care for the true interests of those who labor. I am sometimes afraid that at least a few of those who pose as friends of the workingmen do not keep themselves fully informed as to what is done for them by way of legislation. As an illustration I see it stated in the papers as coming from one who professes to be especially the friend of the workingmen, and claiming to be a leader among them, that I vetoed a bill preventing contract labor by children in the reformatories and institutions of the State. In point of fact, this bill was promptly signed by me, and no other measure touching this question has been presented to me."

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S REMOVAL.—The telegraph announces that the President has called for the resignation of Gen. James Longstreet, U. S. Marshal for the northern district of Georgia, based upon the recomendation of the Attorney General, who had preferred charges against him for carelessness and inefficiency, and asked his immediate removal.

We don't suppose a great many Southern white people care much for the treatment that Gen. Longstreet may receive at the hands of his stalwart Radical brethren.

ORIGIN OF THE PHRASE "A DARK HORSE."—It is generally supposed that the term "dark horse" is of American origin. But Thackeray used it in his "Adventures of Phillip" before it became current in this country, and in exactly the same sense as we employ it. "Well, bless my soul," Phillip is made to say, referring to some mysterious candidate for the House of Commons, "he can't mean me. Who is the dark horse he has in his stable?"

An extra session of the Virginia legislature will be called for August 13.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 15, 1884.

To the Hon. John B. Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for the last fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been necessary for the past twenty-three years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record, which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the Census of 1850 an effort was made, for the first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful. Partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

In the Census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness—the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand millions of dollars ($14,000,000,000.) This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the savings of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607 down to the year 1860. It represented the fruit of the toil of two hundred and fifty years.

After 1860 the business of this country was encouraged and developed by a Protective Tariff. At the end of twenty years the total property of the United States, as returned by the Census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars ($44,000,000,000.) This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased sixty per cent. the aggregate property of the country increased two hundred and fourteen per cent—showing a vastly enhanced wealth *per capita* among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars ($30,000,000,000) has been added during these twenty years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of twenty years make an average gain to its wealth of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars per month surpasses the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present Revenue system do not pretend that in that whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power.

The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our National character as a people.

Our opponents find that our Revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the Public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted, and the only extravagance with which the party stands charged is the generous pensioning of soldiers, sailors and their families—an extravagance which embodies the highest form of justice in the recognition and payment of a sacred debt. When reduction of taxation is to be made, the Republican party can be trusted to accomplish it in such form as will most effectively aid the industries of the Nation.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the Foreign Commerce of the country has steadily decayed under the influence of the Protective Tariff. In this way they seek to array the import interest against the Republican party. It is a common and yet radical error to confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly—but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the cargo. Foreign commerce represents the exports and imports of a country regardless of the nationality of the vessel that may carry the commodities of exchange. Our carrying trade has for obvious causes suffered many discouragements since 1860, but our foreign commerce has in the same period steadily and prodigiously increased—increased indeed at a rate and to an amount which absolutely dwarf all previous developments of our trade beyond the sea. From 1860 to the present time the Foreign Commerce of the United States, (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports,) reached the astounding aggregate of twenty-four thousand millions of dollars ($24,000,000,000). The balance in this vast commerce inclined in our favor, but it would have been much larger if our trade with the countries of America elsewhere referred to, had been more wisely adjusted.

It is difficult even to appreciate the magnitude of our export trade since 1860 and we can gain a correct conception of it only by comparison with preceding results in the same field. The total exports from the United States from the Declaration of Independence in 1776 down to the day of Lincoln's election in 1860, added to all that had previously been exported from the American Colonies from their original settlement, amounted to less than nine thousand millions of dollars ($9,000,000,000). On the other hand our exports from 1860 to the close of the last fiscal year exceeded twelve thousand millions of dollars ($12,000,000,000)—the whole of it being the product of American labor. Evidently a Protective Tariff has not injured our export trade when, under its influence, we exported in twenty-four years forty per cent. more than the total amount that had been exported in the entire previous history of the American commerce. All the details, when analyzed, correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the city of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth five fold. During the same period the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value the whole amount exported by her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860.

AGRICULTURE AND THE TARIFF.

The Agricultural interest is by far the largest in the Nation, and is entitled in every adjustment of Revenue Laws to the first consideration. Any policy hostile to the fullest developement of Agriculture in the United States must be abandoned. Realizing this fact the opponents of the present system of Revenue have labored very earnestly to persuade the farmers of the United States that they are robbed by a Protective Tariff, and the effort is thus made to consolidate their vast influence in favor of free trade. But happily the farmers of America are intelligent and cannot be misled by sophistry when conclusive facts are before them. They see plainly that during the past twenty-four years, wealth has not been acquired in one section or by one interest at the expense of another section or another interest. They see that the agricultural States have made even more rapid progress than the manufacturing States.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between eight and nine hundred million dollars each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Iowa were just equal in population in 1860 and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is almost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity and that having recovered

(Continued on fourth page.)

PEMBERTON'S.

J. A. PEMBERTON

HAS just returned from his SECOND visit to the Northern Markets, and is NOW RECEIVING a beautiful line of New Style

Dress Goods!

Some very handsome.

New Style

WHITE and FANCY EMBROIDERED DRESSES, WITH TRIMMINGS ALL COMPLETE.

A great variety of beautiful

Spring and Summer Silks

IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLETTES AND PARASOLS,

in all shades.

Call early and see the New Novelties of the season. These Goods were bought since the great DECLINE IN PRICES, and will be sold at GREAT BARGAINS. Come and see us!

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May 15, 1884. 67tf

A. S. HUSKE & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Commission Merchants.

—DEALERS IN—

BUILDERS' HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, PLOWS, &c., &c.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

Harrisons' Town and Country Ready Mixed Paints.

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Book of Designs,

with 35 plates, showing tasteful combinations of these colors for outside painting.

Numerous Specimens

of painting in this town attest the quality of the paint, as well as the convenience and value of the designs.

Let the good work go on. Sole Agent.

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BINGHAM'S Established in 1793. School for Boys in the South with GAS LIGHT, a first-class GYMNASIUM, and a first-class BATH HOUSE.

The course is PREPARATORY or FINISHING.

There is a thoroughly equipped School of TELEGRAPHY.

Special terms to young men of small means.

184st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Bingham School, N. C.

July 3, 1884. 74-7tpd

Just Arrived,

SNUFF IN BLADDERS, and in ½ Gross Packages.

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GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C

THE 57th SESSION of this well established and prosperous Institution will begin on the 20th of AUGUST, 1884.

Location accessible, healthful and pleasant. Faculty efficient and faithful. Thorough work in all departments of instruction.

BOARD (exclusive of washing and lights), and Tuition in full English Course, per session of 20 weeks, $75. Charges for extra studies moderate. For Catalogue apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

July 3, 1884. 74-8t

Agents Wanted

FOR the best selling books in America. Fine Family Bibles and Photograph Albums; Alex. H Stephens' History United States; Lives of Presidential Candidates! A golden harvest for Agents. Strike *now* while the iron is hot. Address BULETT & MORGAN, Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.

Say in what paper you saw our address.

July 3, 1884. 74-1y

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-Third Street, New York.

THE Collegiate Course of study is equivalent to that of school of arts in established Colleges, and a better preparation for the future lives of women. Studies elective after first year.

Primary and preparatory classes receive faithful and careful training. French and German languages and literature a prominent feature of the school. Every pupil is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reed. The sanitary arrangements of the building are unsurpassed and Mrs. Reed mentions with gratitude that since the foundation of the school there has never been a death among the Boarding Scholars nor a case of serious illness.

The 21st year will begin October 1st, 1884.

April 30, 1884. 65-6m

LIVERY, Feed and Sale Stables.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire outfit and stock of Mr. A. Overbaugh in the above mentioned business is prepared to furnish all kinds of

VEHICLES,

with good horses and polite and attentive drivers, at short notice.

Special attention will be given to boarding horses

G. A. BURNS,

Bow Street, near the Presbyterian Church.

May 29, 1884. 69-3m

JUST RECEIVED!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

1 HOGSHEAD GUINNESS'S BROWN STOUT.

20,000 CIGARS.

A Lot of High and Low Grades TOBACCO.

W. J. McDONALD, JR., Green Street.

May 7, 1884. 66tf

TURNIP CROP SEED 1884

SEDBERRY

HAS just received the largest supply of BUISTS Celebrated Turnip Seed ever brought to this market.

Seventeen varieties to sele from.

Remember his motto: New and Fresh or None.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

Valuable Mill Property and Water Power for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., the undersigned, as Commissioner, will at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, September 17th, 1884, at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in said County, on both sides of Little River, just above the C. F. & Y. V. Railway Bridge, containing about 55 acres, and including the Dam, Mill and other buildings. This is valuable property; the Mill and Dam are first-class; the water power is unsurpassed; the location is desirable, being immediately on the Railway and near the depot.

Terms: The purchaser will be required to pay 25 per cent. of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance to be paid in six months, with interest from day of sale.

A. B. WILLIAMS, Commissioner.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 17, 1884. 72ts

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified in the Probate Court of Cumberland County as Executor of the last will and Testament of Mrs. Augusta Kingsbury, late of Fayetteville, N. C., (formerly of Boston, Mass.,) the undersigned hereby notifies all persons holding claims against the estate of said Augusta Kingsbury to present the same to me or my attorneys, Wm. A. Guthrie and Geo. M. Rose, for payment on or before the 17th day of June, 1885. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment.

WM. S. KINGSBURY, Executor of Augusta Kingsbury.

June 17, 1884. 72-6w

Cheap Plants.

FOR thirty days I offer the balance of my stock of bedding plants consisting of Coleus, Verbenas, Ageratums, Salvias, Althernanthireas, &c., at 60 cents per dozen. This is a good chance to make a nice bed of foliage plants at very small cost. Send orders to

J. M. LAMB, Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 19, 1884 67-1y

A CARD.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

I BEG LEAVE HEREWITH TO ANNOUNCE myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the County of Cumberland, subject to the action of the Democratic party in the nominating Convention. Appreciating the high responsibility of the position in question, I pledge myself should I be honored with the suffrages of my fellow citizens, to devote my best services to the faithful performance of its duties

J. B. SMITH.

May 22, 1884. 6-tf

WOOL CARDING.

HAVING recently purchased at the North and put in operation in my Merchant Mill's a complete set of

Wool Carding Machinery,

I am prepared to give satisfaction to all of my country friends who want such work done.

MY MACHINERY IS FIRST-CALSS,

of new design, and turns out work that I KNOW WILL PLEASE.

Prompt attention paid to the wants of customers, and prices reasonable. Send me your work, and I will guarantee satisfaction as to quantity, quality and price.

BEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR WOOL, AND WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE.

JAS. D. McNEILL.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64tf

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung disease, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 67 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 15, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

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HEADQUARTERS FOR Family Supplies, General Merchandise, Rock Bottom Prices AND GOOD GOODS,

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GEO. A. THOMSON.

Nov 29, 1883 43tf

For Best Butter

GIVE US A TRIAL. You will find our 1 lb., 3 lbs. and 5 lbs. Tins of the very choicest quality. Call early and often.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

July 3, 1884. 74tf

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MECKLENBURG CO., N. C.,

1884-'85.

The next session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

For Catalogues apply to the CLERK OF THE FACULTY.

May 22, 1884. 68-3mpd

R. S. HUSKE, Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

Saw Mill on C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

WE are now ready to fill orders for LUMBER in any quantity, cut from the best of Timber. Orders left with R. M. Nimocks, our Agent, Fayetteville, N. C., will have prompt attention.

DANIEL McNATT & SON.

June 12, 1884. 71tf

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OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-tf

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Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.

Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.

Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.

Vegetables of all kinds.

Toilet and Laundry Soaps.

Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.

Feb'y 27, 1884. 56tf

1870. 1884. At the Old Stand.

OUR town friends will find a full line of Family Groceries, consisting in part of all grades of Flour, Bacon—Shoulders, Sides, Hams and Breakfast Strips; Coffee—green and roasted; Butter, Lard, Molasses and Syrup; Canned Goods, and a good lot of Mackerel.

Goods delivered free.

Royster's best Candy always on hand.

To our country friends we would say we keep a general stock of Goods at wholesale and retail. Call and see me.

I will pay the highest market price for country produce.

J. A. GAINEY, Ag't.

March 26, 1884. 60tf

LOUGEE & GOODWIN,

(Successors to I. W. Durham,)

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April 9, 1884. 62-6m

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c., 120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati" Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars, Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.

A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

Express Steamboat Co.

STEAMER SCHEDULE.

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson, will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & CO., Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 12, 1883 10tf

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....JULY 31, 1884.

MR. BLAINE'S PRONUNCIAMENTO.

Party platforms came into vogue with that upon which Mr. Van Buren was nominated in 1840. Letters of acceptance by Presidential candidates which contained more than the formal acknowledgment of the honor conferred and a pledge to stand by the party platform, not until the eventful campaign of of 1860. Since, except in the case of the laconic General Grant, they have been of more or less length, consisting of the writer's interpretation of his party's platform, or, as in the case of Mr. Tilden's remarkable state paper, an elaboration of the principles of the party as declared and understood. It has been reserved to Mr. Blaine to favor the country with a more elaborate essay than any of his predecessors. The full text of this extraordinary document will be found on the first and fourth pages of this issue.

The greater portion of the letter, as the reader will see, consists of the advocacy of sundry measures whose propriety no one disputes, but whose adoption he and his party, in the long years of their supreme power, have carefully avoided; and of bold assertions—as of the improved *morale* of public men under Republican domination, or the absence of peculation and fraud in the public administration—whose impudence would astound were they not uttered by the same Mr. Blaine who declared under oath that there was no dishonor in obtaining Mulligan's property in his letters by a dishonorable device whose details he described.

Otherwise, the letter contains three striking points:

1st. Mr. Blaine assumes most truly and demonstrates most clearly that the details of a tariff bill are not proper subjects for a party issue, but that the Republican party, by its platform and in the light of its tradition, stands for the doctrine of protection, while the Democratic platform and tradition proclaim a tariff for revenue only. No Democrat will dispute this, and Mr. Blaine deserves thanks for settling a matter that promised from the narrower standpoint of the average Republican politician much rubbish of discussion.

2d. Mr. Blaine, assuming that figures, unlike some persons, cannot lie, hurls at us a mass of very powerful figures, truthful enough in themselves but intended to convey an untruth. He asserts that the census returns for 1860 give the (so called) "true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) as $14,000,000,000, while the census returns for 1880 show $44,000,000,000 of property. Nobody denies that the census so states. But the facts no more prove Mr. Blaine's inference that the Republican party's protective war tariff created all this increase of wealth than that the Republican party's internal revenue and income tax did it, and that the discontinuance of the latter except on whisky and tobacco is the cause of the present financial distress. The burden rests on Mr. Blaine to prove that one of the forty-four billions of dollars of 1880 will buy as much as one of the fourteen billions of 1860; that the power of creating real wealth had not been immeasurably increased by the marvels of labor-saving inventions in the period in question; and that the piece of land in New York city, for example, which would fetch one hundred thousand dollars in 1860 and yet could be sold for one million in 1880 was worth one cent more—in estimating what plain people as well as political economists call wealth—because a great many more people lived near it in 1880 than in 1860 and were trying to buy it. In truth, one need not go very far into Mr. Blaine's statements to find answers to his so-called arguments. That very congregation of the people in cities, which he dwells upon as an evidence of progress, is responsible for much of the increase of "wealth," which largely consists of such fictitious values as suggested in the New York city illustration above; and the greater per centage of increase which he shows, notwithstanding, to have occurred in the new agricultural States of the West simply marks the fact, which the geographies tell us, that the prairie land of 1860 is the highly-cultivated farm-land of 1880.

But when Mr. Blaine says that this increase of "wealth" as returned by the census shows "a vastly enhanced wealth *per capita* among the people," his valor got the better of his discretion and a serious cloud was cast upon the ability and ingenuity which is claimed for his letter. It is this very subject of the diffusion of the wealth that the tax returns exhibit, which is the kernel of the whole matter. The current knowledge of all men is the simple answer to this one of Mr. Blaine's assertions, which was intended to be the climacteric summing up of his chief point: the people witness the Vanderbilt class, which *is* a phenomenal result of Mr. Blaine's twenty years, and they see contrasted with that class the tens of thousands of laborers who signify plainly enough what the twenty years of "phenomenal" prosperity means for them by resorting to that other phenomenal outgrowth of the twenty years known as "strikes."

The third noteworthy point of the Blaine document is the distinction to which he calls attention between the ship and the cargo. A very proper distinction which no Democrat is likely to dispute any more than to assent to Mr. Blaine's statement that the Democratic party confounds the two. The growth of the foreign commerce is simply one manifestation of the growth of the country.

Upon the whole it does not appear to be a great shower.

APOLOGY.—To miss a mail is the unpardonable sin of a newspaper, and the OBSERVER regrets to say it has missed the Northbound Railroad mail last week and this. But the unexpected concurrence of the sickness of both the foreman and the pressman will, we trust, be accepted as one of the circumstances which alter cases. Provision will be made against a recurrence of the trouble.

THE OBSERVER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

During the pending campaign—that is to say, from the present time until the first of December—the OBSERVER will be mailed, post-paid, at the following rates, to one address or separately, viz

One copy,	.50
Three copies,	1.25
Five "	2.00
Ten "	3.75
Twenty "	7.00

The attention of campaign clubs and others in all the Counties of the Third Congressional District is invited to the OBSERVER as the vehicle not only of general political news in the exciting period upon which the country is just now entering, but of information specially interesting to voters in this District.

Advertisers will also find their purposes better served than ever during this period, at the same rates as heretofore.

Address

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

BENNETT NOMINATED.

Telegrams to the OBSERVER from Lumberton last evening announced the nomination by acclamation of the present Congressman at large, the Hon. R. T. Bennett, of Anson, as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Congressional Representative of the Sixth District; and of Col. Alfred Rowland, of Robeson, as Elector. D. S. Cowan, Esq., was temporary, and H. C. Wall, Esq., permanent chairman of the Convention. Col. Waddell's name was not presented. Messrs. Rowland, Waddell, and Bennett addressed the Convention in patriotic speeches.

MISS NANCY HILLIARD, OF CHAPEL HILL.

A gentleman of this town, an old student of the University, recently wrote to Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer to inquire what steps, if any, had been taken to mark the resting place of that excellent woman, Miss Nancy Hilliard, the friend of humanity in general and of the Chapel Hillian student in particular—and received the following reply:

CHAPEL HILL, July 19th, 1884.

DEAR SIR:—I have your note of 17th, making inquiries as to Miss Nancy Hilliard's grave. It is true as you have been informed.

An appeal was some years ago made to some old students of the University, who had known Miss Nancy and her sister in the days of their prosperity, for aid for them. From one source and another, perhaps $100.00 was received and applied to their relief. Miss Nancy's grave, is, of course, unmarked. I often stand by it and recall the active, energetic, kind-hearted, and generous woman who lies there. If I had had the means I would long since have put a plain headstone commemorating her.

I fully agree with you, sir, in thinking that it would be a good thing and well done if some of the many college boys who received kindnesses from Miss Nancy would unite in paying her memory so much respect as to mark her grave.

With thanks for your letter, and hoping that you will endeavor to carry out your suggestion. I am, yours very respectfully,

CORNELIA P. SPENCER.

It would cost but a trifle to each if those who had received so many well-remembered kindnesses from this noble woman would unite in contributing to erect a plain, substantial monument to her memory. A subscription list to this end has already been started here by Mr. E. T. McKethan, who will gladly receive and forward contributions to Mrs. Spencer, who will attend to the proper application of the fund as soon as a sufficient amount is received. Mr. McKethan's plan is to limit subscriptions to $1.00 each, and we earnestly join him in asking the aid of our brethren of the press in starting a similar movement in their several communities throughout the State. We doubt not old students, everywhere, will be glad of the opportunity thus to testify their affectionate remembrance of this benefactor of their youth. As Mrs. Spencer truly writes in a subsequent letter, "such acts of remembrance are not common in North Carolina, and they are what our local history lacks."

THE CROFTERS, AGAIN.

In the last issue of the OBSERVER we had occasion to correct the mis-statement made by the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle's* Columbia, S. C., correspondent that the Scotch Crofters recently settled in this State were discontented with their surroundings, treatment, &c. Further inquiry develops the fact that there is one member of the colony, a very dissipated person, who is dissatisfied—at whose presence among the colonists Miss McLeod has written to express her distress—who would probably be dissatisfied with any mundane thing, and who is supposed to be the originator of the mis-statements in question.

In the July Report of the South Carolina Department of Agriculture we find the following—in the letter which "will explain itself," probably lying the explanation of the Columbia correspondent's superserviceable epistle to the Georgia paper—viz:

EMIGRANTS.—The following letter will explain itself. If any of our people desire to engage any of the emigrants they should communicate at once with the British Consul at Charleston. From information we have received we are led to believe that these emigrants would be a very desirable class of citizens, and it might be well for some of our large land owners to give them homes and employment:

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Charleston, July 15 1884.

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of enclosing you copy of a letter I have received from the Rev. John Darroch, minister of Portbee, Island of Skye, relating to some of his parishioners who have been induced to emigrate to Robeson County, N. C. From their account they seem to have selected a very poor part of the South to make a living in, and therefore I write to ask you if, in your capacity as Agricultural Commissioner, you might be able to inform some of the wealthier farmers in the upper part of this State of the wish of these people to find occupation, and as I have no doubt that they would be found very suitable for farm laborers, shepherds, &c. They are a hardy, moral and thrifty race, and when they get accustomed to the new conditions of life here, I have no doubt would in time become good farmers and good citizens. I have no doubt they would be glad to work for little, and to repay their transportation from North Carolina to this State by instalments out of their wages.

I remain sir your most obedient servant,
GEORGE H. A. BOX,
H. B. M. Act'g Consul.

To A. P. Butler, Columbia, S. C.

Paradoxes of the Campaign.

Mr. Blaine has been the prime mover in the cause of Prohibition in Maine. He used his influence as a journalist for years to increase the severity of the penal statutes of the State against the brewers and distillers. He was the co-worker in the cause with Neal Dow. Yet the Prohibitionists repudiated him in their National Convention and put one of the leading Republicans in the West in nomination against him.

During the existence of the old Know-Nothing party Mr. Blaine used all his ability and influence as a journalist in the vindication of its abominable teachings and the promotion of its success. He demanded twenty-one years' residence as a qualification for naturalization, denounced foreign immigration and favored at last a law, which under his influence actually passed the Legislature, prohibiting the State courts of Maine from issuing naturalization papers at all to any Irishman, German or other person of foreign birth. Yet it is said that a large proportion of the Irish vote is to go to Mr. Blaine.

Benjamin F. Butler while in Congress was the open-handed friend of monopolies and corporations. He did not vote against any of their jobs. But when the Thurman bill was before Congress to protect the public interest in the Union Pacific Railroad and other subsidized railroad corporations, and to prevent the speculators who had obtained control of the roads from robbing the Government and the people, Benjamin F. Butler voted against its passage. It was the first attempt to place a chain on these corporations, and they compelled Butler and all their friends and agents to show their hands and rally to their protection. Yet we now find Butler figuring as the candidate of the Anti-Monopolists, and apparently with a chance to draw off a portion of the Anti-Monopoly and workingmen's vote from the Democratic party.

How are we to account for these inconsistencies? The Prohibitionists, stirred by a sincere and earnest principle, may trust to time, as the old Abolitionists did, to vindicate the cause they uphold. They probably believe that it is their wisest policy to make the Republican party feel and dread their power, because that party, while in sympathy with their intolerant views, is ready to sacrifice Prohibition to expediency whenever necessary. Hence the Prohibitionists oppose Blaine and nominate a ticket of their own.

The Irish supporters of Mr. Blaine, if they really exist, are probably inspired by the idea that the influence of robbers, contractors and speculators who would surround his Administration would be strong enough to induce him to make war upon England. He is more likely to exercise his belligerency on a government poorer in military resources and richer in guano deposits.

The Butler bewilderment is of a different character. The abuses of corporate power have gone so long unchecked that the Money-bags of the nation now undertake to control the entire Government. Men have seen wealth increase among the favored classes, while Labor plods on its weary way without a hope of improving its condition. Pomp and luxury flaunt themselves on one hand, while squalor and suffering stand shrinking on the other. Naturally the idea gets into people's minds that the times are corrupt and things are going wrong.

They forget the corrupting example of long-continued venality in Washington and official corruption; the methods of Blaineism; the prostitution of modern Republicanism to the purposes of the wealthy corporations and monopolies whose money is always at the service of the faithless public officer.

But why should, of all men, naturalized workingmen overlook the historical record of the Democratic party, the natural friend of the poor, the lowly, the "common" people; the natural enemy of the encroachments of corporate power and the privileged classes? Years ago the stanch enemy of Know-Nothingism and the friend of the of the oppressed of all races, the Democracy still adheres to the same spirit and carries its old banner of Liberty and Equality.—*N. Y. World.*

JUDGE BYNUM STEPS OUT.—Hon. W. P. Bynum, one of the late crowned heads of the Republican party in North Carolina, stands among the redeemed. He has repudiated Republicanism and next November the ballot that will drop from his hands into the ballot box will bear the name of Alfred M. Scales for Governor. This change of political views, that will be received with such gratification by Judge Bynum's many friends throughout the State, is not a very recent one, but has only recently been made public. In fact, at the time the Liberal and Republican conventions met in Raleigh, Judge Bynum might have been classed as a Democrat. At this gathering of the clans in Raleigh, a consultation was held and the result was that it was decided that the nomination for Governor should be tendered to Judge Bynum and a telegram was quickly sent to the Judge asking him if he would not accept the nomination. Judge Bynum paid no attention to the dispatch and the convention then met and nominated York. Still desiring to strengthen the party by securing Judge Bynum's active influence, the Liberal and Republican conclave met and formed a State executive committee. On this committee Judge Bynum's name was put down and he was duly notified of this action. Immediately upon receiving the notice, Judge Bynum wrote to the party sending it, to take his name off, as he positively declined to allow his name to be used in any such connection. The course pursued by Judge Bynum in refusing to accept the nomination for Governor and in declining to act as a member of the executive committee, alarmed the bosses and they decided that one of their members should pay a visit to Judge Bynum and see what was wrong. One of York's managers accordingly came to Charlotte and found Judge Bynum, and found further that the Judge was a Democrat. We are told that from that time on several earnest interviews were had with Judge Bynum in the endeavor to bring him back under York's flag, but all to no purpose. He had walked out from the midst of Republicanism and nothing could induce him to turn back.—*Charlotte Observer.*

Mr. Barnum is again chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Something about the Nominations.

The Chicago correspondent of the Baltimore Sun wrote that paper a day or two after the adjournment of the Convention as follows: Some of the particulars of the conference which led to the nomination of Mr. Hendricks for Vice-President have been given already. Mr. Gorman the Senator from Maryland says that previous to the remarkable scene of Friday there had been no concentration on any name for second place on the ticket. Both Bayard and Cleveland men in the convention had been looking towards McDonald, whose immediate friends were urging him for first place. There was a strong sentiment for Morrison, of Illinois, for Carlisle, of Kentucky, for Rosecrans, and others. Wisconsin and the young democracy were for Vilas, and there were other possibilities. When the convention took the recess the consultation was held, in which 40 or 50 of the leading men of the party participated. Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, was asked to preside. Among others present were Smith Weed, Cooper, Danl. Manning, ex-Senator Kernan and Abram Hewitt of New York, Barnum of Connecticut, Scott and Hay of Pennsylvania, Bragg of Wisconsin, Jones of New Hampshire, Waller of Connecticut, Ransom of North Carolina, Barbour of Virginia, Burke of Louisiana, and others. The meeting was held with the view of making the strongest possible nomination. Mr. Gorman was selected to preside because he was known to be friendly to Mr. Bayard, and because it was the Bayard forces chiefly under his direction who had kept out of entangling alliances and had really nominated Cleveland by giving him the two-thirds vote which he needed, instead of transferring his strength to a Western man, where there would have been no chance.

On being called to the chair, Mr. Gorman was asked for his views. He declared that Indiana was the State to which the party should look, and Thomas A. Hendricks was unquestionable the man. That Indiana was the State he said had been demonstrated by her record. She was certainly democratic, and had never failed, except in 1880. The fact that the Indiana delegation had withdrawn Mr. McDonald and put up Mr. Hendricks for President made the way clear, and he also believed it was a movement well calculated to give Western strength to an Eastern candidate. It would also link the old with the new and carry along with the pervading sentiment of reform the desire of the people to vindicate the purity of elections.

The assemblage unanimously agreed to nominate Mr. Hendricks, and the fact was communicated to his friends, but his delegation sent word that Indiana could not accept the second place for any of her sons. While the matter was involved in this doubt the name of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, was suggested, and intimations were given that he would have been selected if Indiana had refused finally. In the meanwhile, however, Mr. Gorman saw the leading representatives of Indiana here and informed them that Mr. Hendricks would be unanimously nominated and the responsibility of refusing thrown upon Indiana. Under these circumstances it was conceded that if the nomination was made with a proper degree of unanimity Mr. Hendricks could accept. With that understanding the assemblage broke up, and the way the agreement was carried out, and the enthusiasm the nomination evoked, are matters of record in the proceedings of the body.

Mr. Manning, the chairman of the New York delegation, told Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, that Gov. Cleveland's friends appreciated fully the powerful support and loyalty to Mr. Bayard which Ransom and Gorman had exhibited. He said he knew perfectly well the position of the States of North Carolina and Maryland, that if Bayard could not succeed Cleveland should be nominated, exercised a controlling influence at critical moments, by preventing a stampede on the unite rule, and also after the most remarkable scene in the Hendricks flurry

Mr. Gorman said to your correspondent that the ground he took was that after the failure to get a majority of the New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana delegations for Bayard the nomination of the distinguished Senator of Delaware was out of the question, and that if the Bayard men were held together after such a failure it would be in the interest of a Western man, and he was not disposed to go there for the candidate, risking the doubtful chance of a two-thirds vote, while by going for Cleveland there was a certainty of the South, led by Maryland and North Carolina, insuring the two-thirds vote.

[The correspondent puts the cart before the horse in referring to the leading of the South by Maryland and North Carolina. He should have said, North Carolina and Maryland. But,—he was addressing a Maryland constituency.—OBS.]

MAJOR C. M. STEDMAN IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The distinguished Democratic candidate for the post of Lieut-Governor, reached Asheville on Sunday morning to rejoin his family which had preceded him. He will remain here until some time in August when he will enter upon his campaign in the counties west of the mountains. Due notice of his appointments will be given in the *Citizen*.

The presence here of our distinguished fellow-citizen intensifies the enthusiasm already aroused by his nomination. Well known in Asheville and the surrounding country, and with great reputation as a statesman and unflinching Democrat, the cordial endorsement of the presentation of his name was a foregone conclusion. He and his chief on the ticket are assured of a magnificent support in the West.—*Asheville Citizen, 23d.*

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS will find the Democratic Campaign Hand-Book, published by Mr. P. M. Hale of the Raleigh Register, a very useful book for reference during the present canvass in North Carolina. It contains 150 pages and will be furnished at cost, $10 per hundred.

Send your orders to the Raleigh Register at Raleigh, or to R. H. Battle, Esq., Raleigh.

Mrs. Mary E. Fuller, widow of the late Edwin W. Fuller, died of typhoid fever in Louisburg last Saturday 5th. She was a daughter of Dr. Ellis Malone, of that place. Mrs. Fuller was connected with Central Institute at Littleton, as teacher of music.

The Notificaton Committee to General Scales.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 7, 1884.

Hon. Alfred M. Scales, Greensboro, N. C.:

DEAR SIR: Duly commissioned for that purpose by the Democratic State convention assembled in Raleigh on the 25th ult., we have the honor to inform you that by the unanimous vote of that body you were chosen as the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of this State, and to request your acceptance of the nomination so conferred.

Never before has the Democracy of North Carolina more conspicuously shown its purpose and its power to deserve as well as to command success. For proof of this, in addition to the splendid record of the present able administration of the State government, we point with pride to the several results of the unsectional and patriotic labors of the party's representatives in the late convention.

Being yourself a long trusted, able and faithful exponent of the best sentiments of our whole people, spurning the low arts of the demagogue, and actuated only by the loftiest principles of patriotism, and your name being a cherished household word in every region of our State, it was but natural that your nomination should inspire as it has the whole line of the Democracy with an enthusiasm which seems a foretaste of victory.

We beg to remain, with sentiments of the highest esteem,

Your obedient servants,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
T. RUFFIN,
JOS. J. DAVIS,
Committee.

General Scales to the Committee.

GREENSBORO, July 24, 1884.

A. J. Galloway, Esq., Hon Thomas Ruffin, Hon. J. J. Davis:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter informing me that I had by a unanimous vote of the Democratic convention, held at Raleigh on the 25th ult., been selected as their candidate for the high office of Governor of North Carolina, and requesting my acceptance of the same, has been received. The State and national platforms so recently promulgated at Raleigh and Chicago, indicate so clearly the position and purposes of the great Democratic party in State and national affairs that I deem it unnecessary for me to say more than that they meet my hearty concurrence. Deeply sensible of the honor conferred and the high trust committed to me, I accept the nomination so flatteringly tendered, with the purpose, so far as I can, to promote those principles, upon the success of which in my judgement so largely depends the welfare and prosperity of our people. Concurring warmly with you in the high appreciation expressed of the administration of our present able executive, and thanking you for the complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to convey to me the action of the convention, I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. M. SCALES.

The Presidential Tickets.

However opinions may vary upon the quality of the Presidential candidates this year, there can be no complaint as regards the quality. Following is a list of the nominations thus far announced:

Republican.

President—James G. Blaine, Maine.
Vice President—John A. Logan, Illinois.

Democratic.

President—Grover Cleveland, New York.
Vice President—Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana.

American Prohibition.

President—S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
Vice President—J. A. Conant, Connecticut.

Prohibition Home Protection.

President—John P. St. John, Kansas.
Vice President— ———.

Greenback-Labor.

President—Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts.
Vice President—A. M. West, Mississippi.

Anti-Monopoly.

President—Benjamin F. Butler, Massachusetts.
Vice President—No nominee.

THE CHOLERA.—A Washington dispatch says that the Secretary of State has a telegram of the 28th from Consul Mason at Marseilles as follows: "A marked improvement at Marseilles and Toulon; cholera deaths there from today average sixty, fell to 43 Wednesday, 48 Thursday, 38 Friday, 58 Saturday, 36 Sunday. Last night there were 13 deaths in 12 hours; the mortality from all causes is also declining. At Toulon the average fell from 40 to 15. Isolated cases are reported from various parts of the district. The epidemic is declared severe at Arles and Aix."

Another Washington dispatch of the same date thus disposes of the report that cholera had reached the United States:

The surgeon general of the marine hospital service today received the following telegram from Jos. H. Holt, president of the Louisiana State board of health: "Exhaustive investigation fails to establish even a remote suspicion of Asiatic cholera as the cause of the death of the infant Picalotto, a passenger on the Annie P. Silver."

AND DANIEL BOONE, TOO.—The Weldon *News* says that Davie county enjoys the distinction of being the birthplace of Daniel Boone, and the old graveyard is still there where his parents are buried. And the Raleigh *News and Observer* says it is also claimed that he was born where the town of Princeton (formerly Boon Hill) now stands.

The histories generally credit Pennsylvania or Virginia with having given birth to the great hunter.

MR. JAS. W. REID, of Rockingham, was chosen by the Convention of the Greensboro District, which met in that city on Tuesday, as the Democratic nominee to succeed General Scales in Congress; and Mr. R. B. Glenn, brother of our townsman, Mr. E. T. B. Glenn, a man of ability and of unusual capacity as a speaker, was chosen as Elector.

The Fayetteville Graded School.

Fayetteville an Educational Centre.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.]

MR. EDITOR:—The Superintendent and teachers having been re-elected, this school will soon enter upon its seventh year of school work. We propose briefly to sum up a few of the advantages of the system, and to call attention to some of the substantial results of this school, as an educator of our own community, and its influence in educational circles elsewhere. We note the enrollment of 502 pupils instead of 175 under former systems. We observe that the actual money cost to the parents of the 502 pupils is one third less than the cost of the 175, previous to 1878. We learn that the public school fund has doubled and that thirty-one hundred dollars of Peabody money has been received and paid out through the treasurer, in Cross Creek. During the first two years this school furnished books free to all, and for six years has furnished free tuition to about two hundred and fifty children. We have witnessed the abolition, entirely you might say, of corporal punishment and a great improvement is discipline. We see the masses of the people familiarized with higher education and classical learning. The school has a complete course of study, extending over a period of ten years with a different teacher and grade for each year. The pupil graduates at sixteen prepared for college, business or teaching. We have heard the work in this school commended by business men, college Professors and school committees. In this system the co-education of the sexes is successfully demonstrated. The co-education of the rich and the poor, the refined with those less fortunate, education by attrition as it were, has a most complete vindication in this system. We have here a solid and more thorough education for females. In 1884, in the Superintendent's report we noticed in nearly every grade the young ladies and misses stood at the top, evidencing that females are the equals of males in mental calibre. This school absorbed, successively, nearly two dozen schools in various portions of the township. The attendance was to an alarming extent migratory and thus entailed an unnecessary expense on parents, on account of the difference of textbooks. In the Superintendent's report for 1884 we are presented with the spectacle of a complete system extending from the six year old primary to the reverend senior at our State University, with a uniform system of text books throughout. The results justify the assertion that this system is not only cheap, but the work compares favorably with more expensive schools. The tendency has been upward all the time in scholarship and deportment. The talent of the entire community is brought into severe competition This school presents favorably through former pupils the free school system in nearly every Sectarian college, male and female, in North Carolina. It presents favorably the free school system in every class at our State University. Fayetteville has the high distinction of having presented for admission at the "Great State School at Chapel Hill" the first students prepared in a free school. In a year from now, if his life is spared, she will have a full graduate at the University who will be the first free school pupil that has ever graduated at that institution. A pupil from the Fayetteville school carried off the highest honors in an entrance examination at Davidson. This school has prepared young ladies who passed the examination for the Freshman class at Chapel Hill successfully. It has a representative in the Senior class 1884–5, whose marks ranged during the past year from 92 to 100. This school has a Junior at the University who took Sophomore and Junior Latin at the same time and graduated, with marks up in the 90's. This same Junior received 93 on Greek, the highest mark given to any one in his class on Greek. The Greek Medal man receiving only 93. We remember now to have seen a published letter from Prof. Winston in which he said the Fayetteville boys were in the front rank and a credit to the county. Prof. Winston during a few weeks absence complimented a Fayetteville Graded school pupil by putting him in charge of his Senior and Junior German classes. Of the nine young ladies who have attended other schools we learn that more than half have received Gold medals. We note this school supplying our country schools with a superior class of teachers: we can mention a dozen schools supplied with Fayetteville pupils. Three of the teachers in the Fayetteville school are graduates of the school. Let us follow these results, and the establishment of this school in 1878 as affecting other communities. No great impression seems to have been made by the three schools established previous to this one. Letters were written to Raleigh asking for information and they were not even acknowledged. The writer remembers a sympathetic letter from Dr. Benbow, of Greensboro, to our Mayor Mr. W. E. Kyle, wishing we could have a school of one hundred and twenty pupils—divided into three grades of 40 pupils each. Our school on account of its liberal and comprehensive curriculum soon attracted attention. Prof. Ladd wrote a number of letters for the press about the Fayetteville school. Rev. N. B. Cobb as correspondent of the Goldsboro *Messenger* wrote several letters in regard to the Fayetteville school.

Armed with our statistics the brilliant editor of that paper induced his people to establish the famous Goldsboro School. The Fayetteville School was at that time the most prominent in the State. Its principal, Mr. Graham, was employed by Mr. Scarborough to lecture on Graded Schools at Wilson, Newton, Franklin and Elizabeth City. While Mr. Graham was at work in Wilson, Goldsboro was selecting or trying to elect its Superintendent, E. P. Moses, of Tennessee, was chosen. Wilson in less than twenty days organized on the Fayetteville plan and in the early fall secured the services of J. L. Tomlinson, now of Winston, as Superintendent. Great interest was exhibited in many of our Eastern towns during the fall of 1881. Tois not, Rocky Mount and perhaps Kinston and New Berne organized in 1882. The Charlotte Graded School litigation having been settled the letter of the Mayor of that city enquiring for information was forwarded to Fayetteville and answered at length—Mr. Mitchell was chosen as Principal. In this same year Winston we, think, defeated Graded Schools. The decisive battle in the tobacco country was fought at Durham. In that contest the celebrated speech of our townsman, W. A. Guthrie, Esq., in the Opera Hall, decided the fate of the Durham School. We see how rapidly these schools followed Fayetteville. In 1884 we see twenty-five or six of these schools in our State. We read of a $30,000 school building in Winston where the system was once defeated. We read of 1,400 children in Charlotte, where the matter had been carried into the courts. We hear of a $15,000 building in Durham, where the system was so warmly fought. With these facts before us can any one doubt that the Graded Schools have come to stay?

We hope yet to see Graded Schools in every hamlet in our State, and when the educational historian makes up his final scroll, we trust that his vision will not be dazzled by the glazed monuments of brick and mortar, but that on the top of his brightest page he will write: "Fayetteville." Let him write that, although she does not claim to be the mother of Presidents, Fayetteville can truthfully claim to be the "mother of progressive free schools in North Carolina," and like Cornelia, the mother of the Grachi can point to many of the famous schools in the State, and proudly say:

These are my ornaments,
These are my jewels.

Mr. Carlisle on the Platform.

At Cincinnati, the other day, Mr. Carlisle said to an interviewer:

"The platform is sound on all the questions to which it relates, and what is more to the purpose, it expresses the honest sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the Democratic reform voters in the country. It is an emphatic indorsement of the policy of the present Democratic House of Representatives concerning the disposition of public lands, the forfeiture of the unearned grants to railroads, the encouragement of the American carrying trade and ship building interests, the prohibition of the importation of foreign laborers under contract, the reduction of taxation and public expenditures, and the reformation of existing abuses in the Executive and other departments of the Government."

"Do you think the tariff will be a prominent issue in the campaign?"

"As both parties have given it great prominence in their platforms, and Mr. Blaine and Gen. Logan have devoted a large part of their letters to it I do not see how its discussion can be avoided, even if it were desirable to do so. The action of the Republican Convention and its candidates shows how greatly mistaken those gentlemen were who supposed that a great public question like this could be ignored in a political contest. The existing industrial, commercial and financial condition of the country forces the question of Federal taxation on the attention of the people, and it is the duty of public men to meet it in a spirit of candor and fairness. We have an enormous surplus revenue, and it must be reduced as rapidly as it can be done without unnecessary alarm to those interests that have, through a course of years, adjusted themselves to the present system. In two or three years every bond which the Government has a legal right to redeem at par will be cancelled, and unless taxation is reduced we must continue to have an annual surplus of more than $100,000,000, which must be hoarded in the Treasury to the utter destruction of all business interests, or used in the purchase of unmatured bonds at a premium of 25 or 30 per cent. Everybody knows this to be the exact situation. The simple question, therefore, is whether we shall now proceed to reduce taxation to a reasonable extent, or go on collecting the money from the people to be substantially wasted in paying large premiums to the holders of public debt. In my opinion it is wise to begin the reduction now, so that there may be no surplus after the 3 per cent. bonds are paid off."

U. S. SENATORS.—Of the twenty five United States Senators whose terms of office cease on the 4th of March next, fourteen are Democrats and eleven are Republicans. Successors to twenty-one of them are yet to be chosen, and of the four already elected Senator Allison is the only one who will succeed himself. The other three Senators-elect are Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, Eustis of Louisiana, and Henry B. Payne of Ohio.

The following is a list of Senators whose terms will expire on the date mentioned: Alabama, James L. Pugh; Arkansas, James D. Walker; California, James T. Farley; Colorado, Nathaniel P. Hill; Connecticut, Orville H. Platt; Florida, Wilkinson Call; Georgia, Joseph E. Brown; Illinois, John A. Logan; Indiana, Daniel W. Voorhees; Iowa, William B. Allison; Kansas, John J. Ingalls; Kentucky, John S. Williams; Louisiana, Benjamin F. Jonas; Maryland, James B. Groome; Missouri, George G. Vest; Nevada, John P. Jones; New Hampshire, Henry W. Blair; New York, Elbridge G. Lapham; North Carolina, Zebulon B. Vance; Ohio, George H. Pendleton; Oregon, James H. Slater; Pennsylvania, J. Donald Cameron; South Carolina, Wade Hampton; Vermont, Justin S. Morrill; Wisconsin, Angus Cameron.

FOR SALE!

An A No. 1 Milk Cow,

with a young Calf. Apply to
W. J. McDONALD, Jr.
July 31, 1884. 1t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM, (the 87th session), begins, Thursday, September 11th, 1884.
For Catalogue address the Rector,
REV. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M.
July 24, 1884. 77-2m

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION, 1884, begins the fourth Monday (28th) of July.
Terms as heretofore.
New Catalogue just issued.
July 10, 1884. 75-4t

ICE CREAM

MAY be had at the Fayetteville Hotel dining room every Thursday during the season from 6 to 10 P. M.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 26 and 28 Hay Street, (Brandt's Hall.)

THURSDAY.....JULY 31, 1884.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months.....1 00

☞No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. C. FISHER—Notice.
E. J. LILLY—For Rent.
ROSE & LEAK—Bargains.
W. J. McDONALD—For Sale.
JOS. M. ROSE—To Red Springs.
W. C. TROY—Clm'n Dem. Ex. Com.
HAMILTON McMILLAN—McMillan School.
GEO. BEANEE—New Swiss Embroidery, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

PARALYSIS.—We regret to learn that Mr. Dan'l Kelly, father-in-law of Mr. John Goddard and Mr. Prior Johnson was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday, but is better to day.

GOOD NEWS FOR SPORTSMEN.—Partridges will be plentiful this Fall, the farmers reporting many and large coveys of young birds.

OUTLAWED.—Proclamation of outlawry has been issued against the murderer Royalls by Justices Cook and Williamson of this county.

IS IT A POLITICAL OMEN?—As our worthy postmaster was quietly walking down street yesterday morning a little bird flew across the street and perched upon his head. Is this an omen that his head is in danger?

TOWN FARMING.—We note with interest an attempt of one of our city agriculturists to raise three successive crops on one piece of land. The land was first planted in oats; then in corn, which was cut for forage just before curing; and it is now sown with peas.

TO-DAY'S EXCURSION.—A great number of people left this morning on the Methodist Excursion for Greensboro and many more are expected to board the train at the various stations along the road. The Raleigh *Chronicle* recently remarked with truth that there had been more excursions on the C. F. & Y. V. for a new road, than had ever been known before.

ILL.—The community will be pained to hear that Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Pemberton is extremely ill.

Since the above was put in type Mrs. Pemberton has died. Her funeral took place this morning at 10 o'clock and was attended by a large concourse of the friends and relatives of her own and her husband's families.

CUMBERLAND FOXES AGAIN.—We hear repeated complaints of poultry being destroyed by foxes. One gentleman near Little River has had over a hundred chickens and turkeys destroyed by them this season, and another near town says he looked out of his window early the other morning and saw a fox chasing a hen round the yard. Where are the hunters with their fox hounds?

BUILDING FORTY YEAS AGO.—Messrs. Rose & Leak's store on Hay street, now in process of demolition was formerly one of the finest block. When these stores were built they were covered with thin bricks laid on a kind of lattice work of wood. The bricks were then covered with cement. This kind of roof after a short time was found very unsatisfactory, as it leaked badly and was thought to be dangerous on account of weight. It was replaced with tin and bricks were used in building the large warehouse in the rear.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. C. Troy and wife left this morning for the Western part of the State. Mr. Troy has, we regret to say, been quite sick for several weeks, and a change of climate is necessary.

Mr. Frank Stedman now of Wilmington spent several days here last week.

Mr. E. J. Lilly, Jr. and Mr. John S. Gibson are now visiting their relatives in this place.

The last named gentleman has been living in Indiana for the past five years.

Col. John H. Anderson, of New York, arrived this morning and is stopping at the Fayetteville Hotel.

THE ANNUAL PIC NIC AT RED SPRINGS.—We learn that the good people of Robeson expect to hold their annual pic-nic at Red Springs, about the 16th of August. But few of our citizens have ever attended one of these gatherings and have no idea of the large attendance and abundant and enjoyable fun of one of these Scotch pic nics. Talk about Monsieur's after partaking of the substantials and delicacies from the bountiful basket provided by the matrons and lassies of the hospitable section, (fitly called the garden spot of the State)! One repudiates with scorn the idea that such viands and cooking could be improved on by even the great *chef* himself. We advise everybody to go that can and promise them a hearty welcome and a good time. We know whereof we speak.

THE FAYETTEVILLE GRADED SCHOOL.—Attention is directed to the remarkable report, elsewhere, with which a correspondent has favored us, of the progress of the Fayetteville Graded School from its modest but well founded beginning in 1878 to its present extraordinary degree of excellence; of its no less remarkable effect upon the other communities of the State; and of the triumphs of the scholars it has turned out, only less remarkable because the natural result of the conditions which constitute its excellence and have rendered pre-eminent its example and influence.

It is needless to say that these results are mainly due to the skill of that phenominal worker and organizer, Professor Graham, backed by the influence of his trained co-adjutor, Col. Broadfoot.

A LONG FELT WANT.—Messrs Wright, Jones, building contractors, seem to be supplying a want long felt in this community and especially since the building boom set in, viz: that of contractors prepared to contract to do any kind of building in first rate style and in a given time—that is to say, to contract to make, and to make, in builders' parlance, a "turn-key job." Mr. D. M. McDonald's elegant house, now nearing completion, on the corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, is an example of the Queen Anne style of architecture worthy of a larger town than this; and the result of one day's work in the process of tearing down one of Messrs. Rose & Leak's fire proof brick buildings—which is to be replaced, as stated in last week's OBSERVER, by a much handsomer building of iron and glass—affords an illustration of the rapidity with which they move that reminds one of the ante-bellum days, and is a refreshing evidence of the town's new life.

From the architect's sketch of the last mentioned building, which we have seen, this will be the handsomest store front in the town.

The two Swiss cottages which Messrs. Wright are building for Messrs. A. S. Huske and Heman R. Hall, on Dick Street, are also well worth going to see.

AT SHOE HEEL AT LAST.—Lumber River has been crossed, and the trains of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway enter Shoe Heel to-day. Col. Morrison and his corps of engineers and constructors are certainly men of their word. They set August 1st as the day for reaching Shoe Heel, many months ago. They have made a remarkably nice calculation, and tap the Carolina Central one day ahead.

Apart from the importance of more direct railway connection with Wilmington & Charlotte than we have heretofore enjoyed, the energy and perseverance which the management of the Railway have exhibited in making it so punctually render the event deserving of more than a passing notice. Many unforeseen obstacles intervened to delay the work, not least among them the season's unusual rainfall. Numerous swamps and streams between Fayetteville and Shoe Heel had to be trestled and bridged, and the boggy nature of the soil required tedious pile-driving for the foundation of most of these structures.

Now, on to Bennettsville! which place will be reached in time to haul away Marlboro's heavy cotton crop, this Fall.

Chief Engineer Morrison, with Hon. Geo. M. Rose, the Railway's attorney, and Maj. D. G. MacRae—without whose approving presence neither a railway nor any other good thing seems worthy of completion or fit for enjoyment—left on last night's train for Shoe Heel to perform the ceremony of driving the last spike.

For the Benefit of the Fayetteville Graded School.

THE CONCERT TUESDAY NIGHT.

It is seldom that our community has an opportunity of enjoying a musical entertainment of such a very high order of merit as that at Williams Hall on Tuesday evening last, and the audience evinced in number and the repeated manifestations of enthusiastic appreciation their thorough enjoyment of the occasion. Where all was so strikingly fine and so splendidly rendered distinctive mention is almost unnecessary, but several features of the entertainment certainly require more than general comment.

Miss Kate Williams's solos, "Alas" and "Consider the Lilies," were especially suited to the round, full, flexible voice of the singer, and her first appearance on the stage awoke that enthusiasm which never wanes while she is before an audience. Complimentary mention from this source of Miss William's singing would be supererogatory: her reputation, long since made, was more than maintained on this occasion. "Consider the Lilies," particularly, set the audience fairly wild, and although it was well known that *encores* were not desired and would not be responded to, the young lady was actually forced, after repeated refusals, to make her reappearance, in order to appease the almost boisterous ardor of the delighted audience and relieve the deafening and long-continued applause.

Nothing was more enjoyed, too, than Miss Cynthia Hardin's beautiful solo, the "Swiss Song," the echo in which gave opportunity for a full display of the wonderful power and sweetness of her soft, mellow, flute-like voice, vibrating and reverberating throughout the remotest recesses of the large hall, from which were cast back the echoes—now clear, strong and distinct, then dying away, fainter and fainter, into softest, sweetest symphony—always true as rang silver, as clear throughout as purest crystal.

The piano solos of Miss Mamie Moore received that close and appreciative attention which the great merit of their rendition so fully warranted. "Last Hope", especially, was a performance of the highest perfection, executed with touching expression and indicating decided talent. Miss Moore quite captivated the audience, and her reputation as a performer of the greatest possibilities is at once established.

The duets of Miss Hardin and Mr. Novitzky and Miss Williams and Mr. Novitzky were alike fine, Mr. Novitzky's splendid baritone blending with the delightful voices of either lady with equal accord and beauty.

The female quintette, "The Two Roses," was novel as well as surpassingly sweet, the *female bass* voices being something unusual, but certainly a most delightful innovation.

The trio "Praise Ye," by Misses Kate Williams and Kate Smith and Mr. Novitzky, was fully up to the very high general standard of the programme, and was *encored* strenuously though unsuccessfully. The audience having had no previous opportunity of enjoying Miss Smith's very sweet voice, she was given a warm greeting in a subsequent appearance on the stage.

Mrs. Hall's splendidly executed accompaniments were as much enjoyed as the vocal music, and did much to make the concert the perfect success that are all musical entertainments to which Mrs. Hall kindly lends her great talent.

The choruses, male and female, and Mr. Willie Sheetz's sweet and admirably performed cornet solo, "Then You'll Remember Me," made up a most delightful programme, and all expressed a strong desire for a similar pleasant evening in the near future. The attendance was quite large, the receipts being about $47.

Following was the programme:

PART I.

Opening Chorus, "Joy! Freedom To-day,"—("Gipsey's Warning.")
Piano Solo, "Midsummer Night's Dream," Miss Mamie Moore.
"Huntsmen's Farewell," male chorus.
Soprano Solo, "Alas!" Miss Kate Williams.
Duett, "Larboard Watch," Miss Hardin and Mr. Novitzky.
Female Quartette, "The Two Roses."
Cornet Solo, "Then You'll Remember Me," Mr. Wm. Sheetz.
Soprano Solo, "Swiss Song," Miss Cynthia Hardin.

PART II.

Opening Chorus, "Nightshade No Longer," ("Moses in Egypt.")
Piano Solo, "Last Hope," Miss Mamie Moore.
Duett—"In the Cross of Christ We Glory," Miss Kate Williams and Mr. Novitzky.
Male Chorus, "Sabbath Day."
Trio, "Praise Ye," Miss Kate Williams, Miss Kate Smith and Mr. Novitzky.
Soprano Solo, "Consider the Lilies," Miss Kate Williams.
Solo and Recitative, "Father, thy Word is Past;" "Multitude of Angels," Mr. Novitzky and Full Chorus.

OBITUARY.

Many friends in this County were pained to learn of the death of Mr. J. A. Gainey, which occurred, after some week's severe illness, in Harnett County, on Saturday. Mr. Gainey was the son of Mr. Elias Gainey whose farm lies across the Cape Fear some two miles from the Clarendon bridge. He was a young gentleman highly esteemed by those who knew him.

Departed this life on the 9th day of June, 1884, in the communion of the Holy Catholic church, at the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. E. F. Benners, Mrs. Amanda M. Winslow, relict of the late Gen. John Winslow, a native of North Carolina, and for the last twenty-four years a resident of Jefferson, Texas.

Annie Bell McGary fell asleep in Durham, on Sunday last at 7 o'clock A. M., in the 18th year of her age; and on Monday at the eventide her body was laid to rest in this town beside the grave of her father, Capt. Charles P. McGary; and the place where she lies is covered with flowers—tokens of the love and grief of many bleeding hearts.

The wind of death went over the bud and drank up the dew of the morning that lay upon it, and it withered and died, ere yet its leaves had unfolded into the promised beauty of the full blown flower.

But there is sweet comfort to bereaved hearts in the words of Him who is the Life, that the maid is not dead but sleepeth, and that the morning cometh when she shall awake out of sleep and walk in the newness of the life eternal, "and there shall be no more death." J. C. H.

BASE BALL—MATCH GAME.—The following is the individual score of the game played on Thursday, the 24th inst.:

"PURELESS."

G. A. O'Hanlon, L. F.	4
W. H. Pemberton, 2d B.	2
Harry Smith, S. S.	0
L. Huske, P.	0
J. W. Moore, R. F.	1
J. H. Robinson, 1st B.	1
B. W. Robinson, C. F.	0
K. Huske, C.	1
J. A. Moore, 3d B.	1
Total	10

"SENILES."

J. Kelly, C.	2
E. L. Pemberton, P.	2
Henry Smith, S. S.	1
H. W. Lilly, 1st B.	3
C. Hedgepeth, 2d B.	0
W. C. McDuffie, L. F.	2
Archie Campbell, 3d B.	1
A. Graham, C. F.	2
John Hooper, R. F.	3
Total	16

The score by Innings, was:

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pureles,	2	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	1
Seniles,	2	3	2	0	0	1	0	6	2

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE UNION HOME AND HOSPITAL.—We return our thanks to the following persons for vegetables, fruits, milk and other articles contributed to the Home and Hospital from the 20th of June to date:

Mr. J. P. McLean, (three gallon demijohn of apple vinegar); Mrs. W. Cole; Mr. James Mc. Neill; Mrs. Addison Worth; Mrs. Henry Ellis; Miss Annie Rose; Mrs. Capt. Garrason; Misses Kate and Annie Gainey, (apples, ham, butter and pickles); Mr. Arthur Smith; Rev. H. G. Hill; Mrs. F. H. Wood; Mrs. Capt. Green; Mrs. Jos. Utley; Mrs. W. W. Huske; Mrs Emmet Kyle; Mrs. Henry Ellis, (a daily contribution of milk); Mrs. Rebecca Widdifield; Mrs. Jesse Kyle; Mrs. Neill Ray; Mrs. A. J. O'Hanlon; Mrs. Geo. A. Thomson, nice cabbage, tomatoes and apples from "a friend."

MRS. THOMPSON, Matron.

MOORE COUNTY IN THE WAR.

A Reminiscence.

The files of the OBSERVER from 1861 to 1865 contain the best history extant of the glorious part borne by North Carolina in the war. There is no brighter page therein than that which records the remarkable deeds and the almost unparalleled losses of the 26th Regiment—the same which followed the lead of Colonel Z. B. Vance until this extraordinary man was called to Raleigh to begin his great career as the war Governor of North Carolina. And none of the companies of that famous regiment bore a braver part than the glorious body of men which this "Daughter of Cumberland" contributed to its ranks.

Nothing stimulates a people to the continuance of good deeds and to every honorable exertion more than an occasional reminder of the great actions of those who gave them their blood and who bore their names before them. And it will interest the OBSERVER'S numerous readers in Moore and their kinsfolk scattered throughout the land to withdraw a few minutes from politics to review this record of the past:

[From the Observer, Monday, July 22, 1861.]

THE MOORE COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.—This fine company of Volunteers arrived here on Friday afternoon by the Western Railroad, and were received and entertained by the citizens at the Fayetteville Hotel, where they remained as the guests of the town till their departure at 9 A. M. on Saturday. We publish a list of the Officers and men, 114 in number, and they consist, as all our North Carolina companies do, of Lawyers, Doctors, Mechanics, Farmers, Merchants, and we even saw one University Student among them. They appear to range from 18 years to 50, and from the fine athletic six footer down to the delicate youth who will make up in spirit what he may lack in height and bulk.

Their 3d Lieutenant bore a brilliant Flag, the gift of the Ladies of Moore, on which they had inscribed their motto—

"We send our boys—our best and bravest;
Guard, protect them, Thou who savest!"

And the prayer was fervently echoed by many here. On the reverse side is the Company's motto:

"Our God, our country, and our Rights."

This Flag was made, as we are informed, by the ladies of Carthage and vicinity, and was presented by Miss Emma Dowd, daughter of Gen. W. D. Dowd, in an appropriate address, which was responded to in admirable style by Corporal John Hale McGilvary.

On the day of this presentation a Dinner, prepared by the Ladies of Moore, at Carthage, was partaken of by nearly a thousand persons.

We learn further, that the Company being unable to find suitable blankets in the stores here, the Ladies of Moore presented them with a capital home-made blanket for each member of the Company.

ROLL OF THE MOORE COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.

Captain, W P Martin
Lieutenants, C Dowd, 1st
J D McIver, 2d
R W Goldston, 3d
Sergeants, M D McNeill, 1st
R Street, 2d
L P Tyson, 3d
Corporals, John McK McNeill, 1st
F M McIntosh, 2d
J H McGilvary, 3d
M Brewer, 4th.

PRIVATES.

J B Blue, D C Blue, M P Blue, B Brady, J A Britt, J A J Buchan, A Brown, S W Brewer, A S Caddell, J N Caddell, J L Caddell, W R Campbell, P M Campbell, E S Cagle, H B Cox, T F Cox, G B Cox, N A Currie, L W Currie, L A Currie, W Cook, W H H Davis, N Deaton D Davis, W T. Deason, W J D Dowd, A M Dunlap, D M Dunlap, Troy Everett, D C Ferguson, A B Fry, G T. Fry, N L Fry, J D Gillam, J M Gordon, D A Graham, W Graham, N C Graham, C C Harrison, Z Hogans, B G Hollingsworth, J A Jackson, J A Johnson, T Johnson, C E Jones, D Kelly, J B Kelly, H Keith, J R Keith, A J Kimbrell, J J Lawhon, B Malone, A Malone, W Malone, T S Maness, J S Maness, J B Martin, J A Medlin, B B Moore, W C Moore, C C McLean, A M McAuley, W J McNeill, M McLeod, D McLeod, J A M McLeod, N McIntosh, S J McIntosh, D McCaskill, N McDonald, W H McDonald, M A McKinnon, J McKinnon, W McKinnon, J Nicholson, W K Nunnery, J Parsons, H M Ray, N A Ray, C C Roberts, J P Seawell, T Shaw, T B Shaw, D W Shaw, D C Shaw, S P Short, M Street, Ira Schermerhorn, O Smith, N P Smith, J D Tyson, N B Taylor, N Thompson, W A Vancannon, G Wilcox, R P Wilcox, A Wadsworth, P S Wadsworth, A Wallace, W L Wallace, J T Warwick, W Whitelock.

Second Lieutenant J. D. McIver, mentioned above, afterwards Captain of his company, is the present able Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit.

How these men more than fulfilled the promise of their brave appearance another issue of the OBSERVER, two years later, tells with simple eloquence, as follows:

THE 26TH REGIMENT.—We have heretofore published the lists of casualties in three of the companies of this Regiment at Gettysburg. To-day we complete the list with the other seven companies. The result has few parallels in the world's history. Out of 756 men who went into the battle, less than 100 came out unharmed. 88 killed, 483 wounded, and 87 missing—the missing being, in the language of their lamented General, Pettigrew, "on the battle-field and the hospital." The world-renowned charge at Balaklava was not more daring than that of the 26th, when, as the same General says, "it drove three and we have every reason to believe five regiments out of the woods with a gallantry unsurpassed." Balaklava was less fatal to the 600 than Gettsburg to the 760. The Spartans who followed and fell with Leonidas at Thermophylæ only excelled these brave North Carolinians in the proportion of the killed, not in the devotion to their country which made them fearlessly meet wounds and death for her sake. History has immortalized the Spartans, and History will immortalize the 26th North Carolina Regiment, unless she uses the pen of some imitator of the yankee bookmakers, who could see valor and virtue only in their own base section.

Parents and friends at home cannot but mourn the death and mutilation of these, their "Bravest and best," but death and disaster must visit us all, and how glorious to meet them in the discharge of duty to one's self, family, friends and country in the effort to save these all from a fate worse than that which ever befel a people—from the unrestrained power of the fanatical people who have committed every outrage upon us malignity could suggest. With much to deplore, there is also much to console. Let the survivors mingle those consolations with their tears.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
With all their country's honors blest!"

BASE BALL.—In the match game between the Hill and Town boys, played at the Cedar Field Tuesday, the Hill Nine were victorious, their score being 32 to 21 for their opponents. As this was the third game to decide the championship the Hill Nine were entitled to the Belt.

THE NEXT FRUIT FAIR.—An invitation has been extended to the Fruit Growers Association, now held in Goldsboro, to hold their next Fair in Fayetteville.

DIED.

HATCHER—In Carver's Creek Township, on the 22d of July, Mrs. REBECCA HATCHER, wife of Alexander Hatcher, in the 71st year of her age. She was an industrious and kind hearted woman. She leaves not an enemy but many friends to mourn their loss. C. D. N.

Sun please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Toy Gently with Fortune is Nice.

To toy with Fortune, if at not too great a risk, is one of the pleasantest of pastimes. The wild gambling in stocks on Wall street brings to the speculator not near as healthy an exercise as the investment in the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery, at New Orleans, La., of $5 for a whole or proportionately for fractional parts. The 171st Grand Monthly Drawing will occur on Tuesday, August 12th, and any information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.

AS THE CHARACTER OF A THIEF IS written in his countenance, so likewise do worms portray their presence in the child's features. Hasten to give Shriner's Indian Vermifuge to destroy and expel the pests.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
CHARLES HAIGH,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	75@80
Hog Round,	13½@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	14@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	15@00	Flint—good	10@00
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@7
Sides,	9@9½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	8@8½	Green,	5@50
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	11@12	American,	3½@4
Hams,	17@00	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	9½@10	LARD—	
BAGGING—	9@10	North Carolina,	10a12
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@3½	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	35@40
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$3.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	6½@7
Rio,	12½@15	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	60@
COTTONTIES	1.65a2.00	Irish, bush	75@1.00
CHICKENS—	15@25	SALT—	1.00@0.00
EGGS—	10@12	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	7@8¼
N. C. Fam.	$4.75@5.00	Granulated,	9@10
Wes. Fam.	4.50@6.50	SHEETINGS—	7¼@00
FODDER—	75@1.00	SHUCKS—	65@75
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	90@95	WOOL—	15@00
Oats,	40@00	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	1.00@00	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Pease,	1.50@1.75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
A. E. RANKIN & CO.
DEALERS IN
COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c

Middling	10@11
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 150@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.50
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	27½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	60@2 75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, July 30—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted dull at 30 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 97½ cts. for Strained and 1.02½ for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.30 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.00 for Hard and $1.85 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—In M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 13.50@14.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 12.00@13.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.50, $9.00@$10.00; Mill Prime, $7.50@8.00; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.50@$4.00—*Wil. Star.*

AT GEO. BRANDT'S.

JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

1 CASE NEW SWISS EMBROIDERY.
1 case Victoria Lawns, from 10 cts. a yd. up.
1 case Printed Fast Color Lawns at 5 cts.
2 bales Mosquito Netting—all colors.
5 bales Granite Mills Apron Checks.
10 bales Dress Plaids.
25 bales Alamance Yarn.
500 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton.
1 bale Knitting Cotton—all colors.
1 case Pivot Corsets.
1 case Thetis Corsets.

To close out all our
LOW QUARTER SHOES for GENTS'
and all our
LADIES' MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
SLIPPERS AT COST.

Call at once at the
Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar,
Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 South Side Hay St.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
GEO. BRANDT.
July 31, 1884. 78tf

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS
AT
ROSE & LEAK'S.

In order to begin the erection of our
New Iron and Glass Front Store,
we were compelled to put the contents of our two stores into one. We are therefore, at present, greatly overcrowded.

As the times are particularly dull we intend, for the next 30 days, offering the public
Extra Inducements
to buy our goods.
We will not adopt the
"AT COST"
plan: for that no longer stimulates trade. We intend to make "the prices tell," and the "people will tell the prices." In this way, as we mean business, we hope to empty our shelves and counters before time to go on for new Fall goods.
Give us a call
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 31, 1884. 78-3t

ROOMS OF DEM EX. COM. OF CUMBERLAND CO., Fayetteville, July 19, '84.

AT a meeting of the Democratic Voters, held May 27th, it was decided that the Senatorial and County Conventions for the purpose of nominating Legislative and County Officers, shall be held on the 27th day of September, being the last Saturday.

The primary meetings to be held in the different Townships at their usual places at 3 o'clock P. M., the last Saturday, 30th day of August, to elect ten Delegates and Ten Alternates to represent the respective Townships in said County Convention. There ought to be a large attendance in each Township, and an Executive Committee of five good workers must be elected to serve for the next two years.

My friends, a great tidal wave of political reform will sweep over the nation this fall. Let us by prompt and energetic action put Cumberland in line to enjoy this great victory by a signal triumph in November.

W. C. TROY,
Clm'n Dem. Ex. Com.
July 31, 1884. 78-2t

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., 29th July 1884.

To Red Springs.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS TO RED SPRINGS will be sold on each Saturday evening, during the season, good to return on Monday morning, at one dollar for round trip.

JNO. M. ROSE, G. P. A.
July 31, 1884. 78-3t

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS of Cumberland County will meet in Fayetteville Aug. 11th, 1884, to revise the tax list. All persons objecting to the valuation of their property are hereby notified to present their objections with proof of the same, so that the board may make such changes in the list as may be just and right.

H. C. FISHER,
Clerk Board of Commissioners.
July 31, 1884. 78-2t

For Rent.

I OFFER for rent the East end of the Seminary building, at present occupied by Hector McMillan, Esq. If a suitable tenant offers, I will have the whole building, including *about* thirty rooms, put in good condition for a Hotel.

E. J. LILLY.
July 31, 1884. 78-2t
Sun copy 2 times.

McMillan School,

RED SPRINGS, ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THE NINTH SESSION opens on Monday, August 4th.
Healthy location. Strict discipline.
Board and tuition at reasonable rates.
Military feature optional. For particulars address HAMILTON McMILLAN, Principal.
July 31, 1884. 1t

E. T. McKETHAN,

McKethan Building, Fayetteville, N. C.,
—DEALER IN—
Corn, Oats, Flour, Meal, Rice,
Hominy, Sugar, Coffee, Soap, Starch, etc.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 17, 1884. 76tf

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

For Cash, to Close out Stock.
Trimmed Millinery Goods, Hats, Bonnets
AND STRAW GOODS GENERALLY, FOR 20 DAYS. CALL EARLY.

Hats, Bonnets, Neckwear, Corsets, Gloves, Fichus, Collaretts, Ribbons, Laces, Parasols, Chemises, Night Gowns, Shirts, Hosiery, Hair Goods, Plated, Gilt and Jet Jewelry, Flowers, Feathers, Wreaths, Satins, Silks, Velvets, Flannels, Veils—all kinds, Fans, Scarfs, Ladies' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hair Brushes, Needles, Pins, Buttons, Embroidery, Silk, Zephyr, Canvas, Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Paper, Envelopes, &c.
NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK CHEAP FOR CASH, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
AT 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, June 19, 1884. 72tf

Established 50 Years.
GOLDEN YEAR 1884
ESTABLISHED FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.
WARREN PRIOR & SON
THE JEWELERS.
GOLDEN YEAR 1884
REAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' SATCHELS AND POCKET BOOKS, at PRIOR'S.
AN EXTENSIVE LINE OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS, At PRIOR'S,
INVITE ORDERS FOR THE BEST SILVER PLATED KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS, CASTERS, &c., SOLID SILVER FORKS, SPOONS, CUPS, BUTTER KNIVES, &c.
The largest line of CLOCKS, at PRIOR'S.
Spectacles that will improve your sight at PRIOR'S
PRIORS
Engagement and Wedding Rings, at PRIOR'S.
Casters and the largest line of Solid & Silver Plated Ware, at PRIOR'S.
Fayetteville, N C., April 30, 1884. 65tf

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

The Holidays have not exhausted our supply of
ORGANS.
Handsome PIANOS just received. Rich in finish, brilliant in tone.
SMALL INSTRUMENTS of every kind constantly on hand.
MUSIC BOOKS AND SHEET MUSIC.
MUSIC ordered at any time.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 23, 1884. 51tf

NEW AND REVISED EDITION
OF
Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

E. J. HALE & SON,
Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

Episcopal Female Institute,
WINCHESTER, VA.

REV. J. C. WHEAT, D. D., Principal, assisted by a full corps of experienced teachers. The 11th annual session opens Sept. 10, 1884. Terms moderate. Number of boarders limited. Applications for the vacancies created by the retirement of members of the graduating class will now be received. Apply for circulars to the principal.

J. C. WHEAT.
July 10, 1884. 75-1m

TURNIP SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP
TURNIP SEEDS,
a full assortment for sale by
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.
1 *vol.* 12*mo.*, *Cloth*, $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

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The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 272 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

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P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR SALE!
A PRINTING PRESS!

WE have for sale a second-hand "ADAMS" PRINTING PRESS, in good condition. We offer a rare bargain. Write to us for terms and description. Address THE HOME.
Pittsboro, N. C.
July 24, 1884. 3t

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

MISS LILLIAN ARNOLD wishes to call the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville to samples of her Crayon work which can be seen at McNeill's Music Store from July 27th to August 1st. Orders for Crayon Portraits solicited.
July 24, 1884. 77-2t

(Concluded from first page.)

from the loss and devastation of war, has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system, enacted since the Republican party came into power, has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the case of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they have sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a half bushels exported. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been consumed in the home market. The farmers see that in the increasing competition from the grain fields of Russia and from the distant plains of India, the growth of the home market becomes daily of greater concern to them and that its impairment would depreciate the value of every acre of tillable land in the Union.

OUR INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Such facts as these touching the growth and consumption of cereals at home give us some slight conception of the vastness of the internal commerce of the United States. They suggest also that, in addition to the advantages which the American people enjoy from protection against foreign competition, they enjoy the advantages of absolute free trade over a larger area and with a greater population than any other Nation. The internal commerce of our thirty-eight States and nine Territories is carried on without let or hindrance, without tax, detention or Governmental interference of any kind whatever. It spreads freely over an area of three and a half million square miles—almost equal in extent to the whole continent of Europe. Its profits are enjoyed to day by fifty-six millions of American freemen, and from this enjoyment no monopoly is created. According to Alexander Hamilton, when he discussed the same subject in 1790, "the internal competition which takes place does away with everything like monopoly, and by degrees reduces the prices of articles to the minimum of a reasonable profit on the capital employed." It is impossible to point to a single monopoly in the United States that has been created or fostered by the Industrial System which is upheld by the Republican party.

Compared with our foreign commerce these domestic exchanges are inconceivably great in amount—requiring merely as one instrumentality as large a mileage of railway as exists to-day in all the other nations of the world combined. These internal exchanges are estimated by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department to be annually twenty times as great in amount as our foreign commerce. It is into this vast field of home trade—at once the creation and the heritage of the American people—that foreign nations are striving by every device to enter. It is into this field that the opponents of our present revenue system would freely admit the countries of Europe—countries into whose internal trade we could not reciprocally enter; countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

EFFECT UPON THE MECHANIC AND THE LABORER.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and working men of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world, would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would produce a conflict between the poor and the rich, and in the sorrowful degradation of labor would plant the seeds of public danger.

The Republican party has steadily aimed to maintain just relations between Labor and Capital—guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our people against the unfair competition of contract labor from China and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for cheap labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy, (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively to the control of the employer,) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract. The institutions of the United States rest upon the intelligence and virtue of all the people. Suffrage is made universal as a just weapon of self-protection to every citizen. It is not the interest of the Republic that any economic system should be adopted which involves the reduction of wages to the hard standard prevailing elsewhere. The Republican party aims to elevate and dignify labor—not to degrade it.

As a substitute for the industrial system, which under Republican administration has developed such extraordinary prosperity, our opponents offer a policy which is but a series of experiments upon our system of revenue—a policy whose end must be harm to our labor. Experiment in the industrial and financial is the country's greatest dread, as stability is the greatest boon. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has hurtfully affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last twenty years, and which, with the power of increased capital, will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the twenty years to come.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—at peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no couse and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States.

With the Nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the future, all International troubles in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was part of the fixed policy of President Garfield's administration and it should in my judgment be renewed. Its accomplishment on this continent would favorably affect the Nations beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philanthropic and Christian principle of Arbitration. The effect even of suggesting it for the Spanish American States has been most happy and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot as Secretary of State in June, 1881, to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico, by giving the assurance in an official dispatch that "there is not the faintest desire in the United States for territorial extension South of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the two Republics have been established in conformity with the best jurisdictional interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more. It separates a Spanish American people from a Saxon American people. It divides one great nation from another with distinct and natural finality."

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely and as persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries has been allowed to drift away from us. We should now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the western hemisphere amounted to three hundred and fifty millions of dollars—nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce. To those who may be disposed to underrate the value of our trade with the countries of North and South America, it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite fifty millions—and that, in proportion to aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the past year exceeded two hundred and twenty-five millions, while the exports were less than one hundred and twenty-five millions—showing a balance against us of more than one hundred millions of dollars. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay European manufacturers for the goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but pay-masters for this large amount annually to European factors—an amount which is a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

Cannot this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our produce be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantageous arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.

The name of *American* which belongs to us in our National capacity must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the Republic, must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere, walk secure in his personal and civil rights. The Republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler one, than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty—protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad, into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing. Prejudices have yielded and are yielding, while a growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the sixty years preceding the election of President Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the North, the South needs the full protection of the Revenue Laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future.

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues that grow out of the memories of the war, will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the Civil struggle. And thus great energies which should be united in a common industrial development will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always invoking and urging Southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the Southern youth; it revives and stimulates prejudice; it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States under all administrations has been honorable. In the one supreme test—the collection and disbursement of revenue—the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period, it can be said to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle.

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the Legislative branch of the Government from all control of appointments and the Executive Department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from the caprices of favoritism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the Union.

I entered Congress in 1863, and in a somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers in the district, appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law which arbitrarily limits the term of the commission offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential modification of that law would be in many respects advantageous.

My observation in the Department of State confirmed the conclusion of my legislative experience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing provision of the Civil Service Law. It should be applied to appointments in the consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels—encircling the globe with watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of great public concern. No man should be appointed to an American consulate, who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country, and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to Secretaries of Legation in our Diplomatic service. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the Republic. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to make any law "respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offences against the law. A religious sect, strongly intrenched in one of the territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and monument of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should be no more admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State of the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver—and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of land holders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the Public Domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among one thousand men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our National interests one languishes—the foreign carrying trade. It was very seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our Navigation. Yet the Government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to Railways and to Manufactures, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This survey of our condition as a Nation reminds us that material prosperity is but a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the Liberty of the People. A free ballot is the safeguard of Republican institutions, without which no National welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true Government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the pending contest. The safety of the Republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against Constitutional Liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the Republic. He forgets that in trampling upon the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us," but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power.

I am with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

CLEVELAND ON CONTRACT FRAUDS.—As mayor of Buffalo, Grover Cleveland was a terror to the corruptionists, says the Baltimore *Sun*, and in the few months of his service prior to being elevated to the governorship, he succeeded in eradicating many of the evils under which the taxpayers were groaning. In a few months after being installed as Governor of New York he sent a special message to the General Assembly, stating that an examination of the arsenals and armories of the State, made under his direction, indicated to him excessive charges and frauds by means of false and misleading vouchers and fraudulent devices. At his request a special investigating committee was appointed, and, as already briefly stated, this committee, composed of leading legislators of both parties, has made an elaborate report unanimously sustaining the charges. According to this report a ring of contractors, aided by the superintendent of arsenals, have "robbed the State systematically in the repairs to arsenals." The amount of the frauds is small in each instance, but the same crowd seemed to have worked together on a regular plan. Some of the figures compare, on a small scale, with the peculations under the Tweed regime in New York city, as the annexed sample figures will show. For the repairs of the Watertown arsenal, the cost of which could not have exceeded $600, the sum of $2,600 was charged and allowed by the superintendent; for repairs to the Watertown armory $1,075 was paid, whilst the repairs were worth less than $260; another contractor was paid $834 for repairs on the Schenectady arsenal, for which a sub-contractor charged only $36; over $5,000 was spent for an addition on the Albany armory in 1878, the value of which was only $3,000, and the addition was so badly constructed that in a year $300 more was spent in supporting the roof. And so on through a long list of repairs. There is considerable excitement over the exposure, and the New York papers heartily commend the action of the Governor in thus "hunting the rascals down" through a committee on which he so earnestly insisted. Should Gov. Cleveland be elected President there are doubtless men in the government departments who would have good cause to fear the examinations into bureau workings.

Pirates have again appeared in the Black Sea. Two small merchant ships recently left Constantinople for Batoum, and were overtaken by a yacht, manned by 15 or 20 pirates, who secured the entire cargoes of both ships.

There is a young lady in Atlanta, whose eyes are greatly admired, and yet no one can tell their color. There is nothing like them unless it be the brown furrows which sometimes be heaped up in a belt of far-off sky at twilight.

CAN BE FOUND
—AT—
McMillan Bros.,
IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR
LARGE SELECTION OF
COOKING STOVES,
OIL STOVES,
Ice Cream Freezers,
WATER COOLERS,
SPONGE, HIP and INFANT BATH TUBS,
TIN TOILET SETS,
GALVANIZED WELL & WATER BUCKETS,
BLOCK TIN-WARE,
GRANITE IRON-WARE
BRASS and ENAMELED PRESERVING KETTLES,
STEP LADDERS,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY FLUES AND TOPS,
Drive Wells and Garden Pumps,
CHIP SKIMMERS, ROSIN DIPPERS,
WHEEL-BARROWS, &c.
CALL AND SEE US!
McMILLAN BROS.
June 5, 1884. 70tf

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000 $1
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.
L. S. L.
Louisiana State Lottery Company.
"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."
G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $350,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D., 1879.
The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.
It never scales or postpones.
Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING CLASS M, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 12, 1884 174th Monthly Drawing.
Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5 do	2000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
200 do	100	20,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9 do do	500	4,500
9 do do	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.
POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to
M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.
July 17, 1884. 70-4t

To Merchants and others in Want of Scales.
I HAVE a full stock on hand of FAIRBANKS SCALES and other makes which I will sell at factory prices and will divide discount.
WALTER WATSON.
Feb'y 6, 1884. 53tf

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course: about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 300 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 24 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.
May 29, 1884. 69-3m

Merchant Mills.
The Old Reliable again to the Front!
IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN.
With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first-class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

AYER'S
Ague Cure
contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.
WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.
June 5, 1884. 70-26t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.
A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

150 Hhds. Molasses.
WE OFFER THIS LOT OF EXTRA PRIME Porto Rico Molasses at low prices, in Bbls. or Hhds. EDWARD KIDDER & SON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 27. 61-tf

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS orders for Pamphlet Work, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

Fayetteville Hardware and Supply House.
WALTER WATSON.

BOILER IRON cut any size and holes drilled for patching; Patch and Stay Bolts any size; Tools for patching boilers, &c.
Steam Guages and Valves all sizes.
Gauge Glasses any length.
Steel all kinds and sizes; American and Swedes Iron any size.
Ropes and Twine; Grindstones and Sixtures.
Builders' Hardware—such as Locks, Hinges, &c., &c.
Powder, Shot and Caps.
Gun and Pistol Cartridges.
Guns, Rifles and Pistols from $1 to $100. In fact everything kept in stock that constitutes a first-class Hardware Store.
Breech Loading Gun Cartridges loaded—any size.
Repairing done in all its branches by first-class workmen under the personal superintendence of myself.
WALTER WATSON,
Two doors from the Fayetteville Observer Office.
Aug 30, 1883 30tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!
I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.
Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: *the entire fulfilment of its promises.*
The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.
The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE
WHISKERS
Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.
PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N.H.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.


FOR ALL THE FORMS
OF
Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders,
the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles, $5.

HERRING'S SAFES.


HERRING'S SAFES.
THE attention of merchants and others in need of a positively Fire and Burglar Proof Safe is called to the fact that I am still the Agent for Herring's unrivalled Safes. I will sell any styles or sizes at manufacturers' prices, or will trade for old safes. WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

ENGINES, SAW MILLS,
GINS, &c. &c.

J. S. EVANS & CO.
Have for sale Engines, Boilers, Gins, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Cotton Presses, Belting. Machinery of all kinds ordered at short notice.
JAMES S. EVANS & CO.,
Haigh's old stand, opposite A. B. Williams & Co's, Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct 4, 1883 35tf

TIME TABLE No. 8.
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
To take effect at 5.36, A. M., on Thursday, July 10, 1884.
DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.
Standard Time—Clock in General Office.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH

Northern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 1. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	10 30	
Manchester	13.75	11 20	11 10
Spout Spring	20.1	11 50	11 45
		P. M.	P. M.
*Rock Branch	27.5	12 20	12 20
Swann's	29.0	12 30	12 26
Jonesboro	34.1	1 13	1 09
Sanford	37.1	2 15	1 23
Egypt	43.5	2 50	2 41
Gulf	46.5	3 10	3 05
Richmond	53.7	3 44	3 39
Ore Hill	58.0	4 12	4 02
Siler	62.6	4 35	4 30
Staley	70.0	5 10	5 05
Liberty	74.4	5 35	5 28
Julian	81.5	6 15	6 10
Pleasant Garden	89.6	6 52	6 47
Greensboro	97.6		7 25

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 2. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Greensboro	0.0	10 00	
Pleasant Garden	8.0	10 35	10 32
Julian	16.10	11 15	11 07
Liberty	23.2	11 50	11 43
		P. M.	
Staley	27.6	12 15	12 08
Siler	35.0	12 50	12 45
Ore Hill	39.6	1 28	1 08
Richmond	43.9	1 58	1 53
Gulf	51.1	2 33	2 26
Egypt	54.1	2 53	2 48
Sanford	60.5	3 40	3 19
Jonesboro	63.5	4 05	3 52
Swann's	68.6	4 33	4 30
*Rock Branch	70.1	4 39	4 39
Spout Spring	77.5	5 24	5 19
Manchester	83.85	6 08	5 59
Fayetteville	97.6		6 40

Southern Division. STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 3. Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		P. M.	P. M.
Fayetteville	0.0	7 40	
Rockfish	7.2	8 15	8 05
McNatt's	14.0	8 45	8 30
Lumber Bridge	16.5	9 05	8 55
Shandon	21.1	9 33	9 23
Red Springs	24.4	9 58	9 48
Wakulla	28.5	10 20	10 14
Floral College	32.4	10 46	10 35
Shoe Heel	35.8		11 00

STATIONS.	Distances.	No. 4 Mail, Passenger & Freight. Leave.	Arrive
		A. M.	A. M.
Shoe Heel	0.0	4 19	
Floral College	3.4	4 44	4 34
Wakulla	7.3	5 10	5 00
Red Springs	11.2	5 34	5 26
Shandon	13.7	5 58	5 48
Lumber Bridge	19.3	6 29	6 19
McNatt's	21.8	6 49	6 37
Rockfish	28.6	7 24	7 14
Fayetteville	35.8		7 49

*Flag Stations.
JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Sup't.
July 10, 1884. 75tf

Fayetteville Bookstore.
WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.
Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
Autograph and Photograph Albums
Blank Books.
Full and half bound Days and Ledgers of all qualities and prices.
Toy Books, Games, Photograph, Cabinet and Panel Frames, Box Papeteries, Cards and Envelopes to match; Wedding and Birth-day Cards, Chromos, &c. In fact a full assortment of all articles kept in a Bookstore.
G. H. HAIGH.
Nov 8, 1883 40tf

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Keep everything usually found in a
First-Class Grocery.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
April 26, 1883. 12tf

E. J. HALE & SON,
PUBLISHERS,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
66 AND 68 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.
E. J. HALE & SON.
March 29, 1883. 8tf


TO SPORTSMEN.
I HAVE taken the agency for Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle and Ducking Powder.
A full stock of all the different grades kept constantly on hand.
Orders solicited at lowest manufacturers prices.
WALTER WATSON.
Nov 22, 1883 42tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS


No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lung Fever, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent Hog Cholera.
Foutz's Powders will prevent Chicken Gapes in Fowls.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost every Disease to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.
Dec 6, 1883 44-1y